HIGHEST OFFICE IN AMERICA.

His Views on All Topics of Interest to the People and Politicians.

WASHINGTON, March 4.- The following is the full text of President Harrison's inaugural address:

There is no constitutional or legal require ments that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the Chief Executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the Government, the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates and mining enterprises in the States, hither the officer, have been called to witness the to wholly given to agriculture, as a potent solemn ceremonial.

The oath taken in the presence of the The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant—the have felt the benefit of their neighborhood. the people by a taithful execution of the not fail to find and to defend a community laws, so that they may be the unfailing de- of interest. fense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties, or to wrest serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My the less real and solemn.

The people of every State have here their the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God-that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

A PECULIAR INTEREST.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidental term, which begins this day, is the 26th under our Constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown, and of the adoption of the Constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York, the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial departmeut by the organization of the Supreme Court shall have been suitably observed as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century.

I will not attempt to note the marvellous and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized exist-ence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely-ordered young nation that looked undanniedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the cidents which accompanied the institution of government under the Constitution. or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which 38 populous and prosperous States offer to the 13 States, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic ser

A SYMBOL OF GROWTH.

The Territory of Dakota has now a popu lation greater than any of the original States (except Virginia), and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790. The center of population, when our national capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move eastward than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census, about to be taken, will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of

the nation's robe.

But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are bet-ter fed, clothed and housed than their fa-thers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof o their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition; not all of our peo-ple are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But, whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are tound elsewhere, and largely better than they were here 100 years

ONLY GAINED BY NECESSITY.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the General Government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not secomplished until the suggestions of rea-son were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The di-vergent interest of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the shipmaster and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features.

To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the in the States, and so to secure the American market for their shops and their carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preserva-tion and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return, that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made, as now, that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this, there was no reason

ing furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides.

Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth, as well as in the sky—men were made free and ma-terial things became our better servants.

The sectional element has happily been

liminated from the tariff discuss have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pur suit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product GREAT STRESS LAID ON A FREE VOTE

GREAT STRESS LAID ON A FREE VOTE

whose necessities call for diversified crops, and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, for manage and factory is an extension of the product of the State more real. productive capacity of the State more real and valuable than added territory.

PROGRESS NOW HANDICAPPED.

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system, and to the consequent development of manufacturing influence in the perfect unification of our people. The men who have invested their fficer covenants to serve the whole body of and the men who work in shop or field, will

Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises, which have re-cently been established in the South, may yet find that the free ballot of the working them from a beneficent public purpose to man, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own? I promise is spoken; yours unspoken-but not | do not doubt that if those men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay, and the constitutional expositions of We The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret their real convictions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their effi-cient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving, for their local communities, the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the exec-utive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities. pointed out and provided by the Constitu-tion, all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general and their adminis-tration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted

The evil example of permitting individunls, corporations, or communities to nullify the laws, because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices, is full of dan-ger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those whose use this pernitions expedient to escape their just obliga-tions or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others. It our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limita-tions of their rights or of violent interference with their operations.

The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies to a porthe law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works, from a had center, both ways. It de-moralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe ptotector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened, is naturally the subject of dan-gerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent con-

dition of government. CLASSES VERSUS MASSES.

If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson, that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

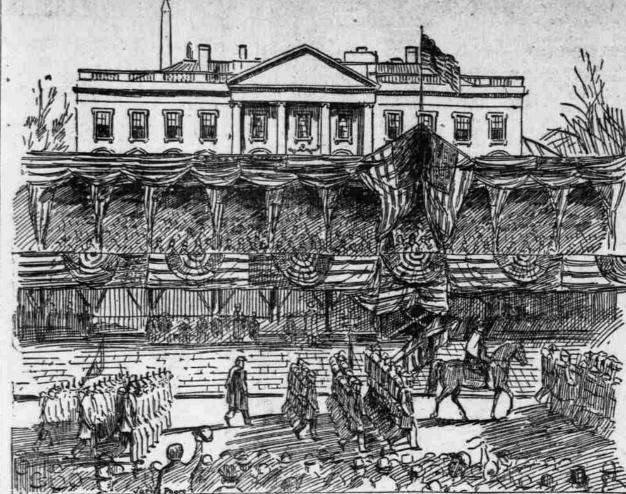
amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more carefully and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties o citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great, and its duties so grave, that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and ex-

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with Europeon af-fairs. We have been only interested spec-tators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American pol-icy of European courts. It is manifestly incompatible with these precautions of our peace and safety, which all great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter way between our eastern and western seaboards should be dominated by any European government, that we may confidentially expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power.

POLICY FOR THE FUTURE.

We shall, in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of their own peo-ple. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent Ameri-can States. That which a sense of justice

restrains us from seeking they may be reas-onably expected willingly to forego. It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their per-sonal and commercial rights. The necessisonal and commercial rights. The necessity of the couton producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New Eugland States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tarly in bringing to the smelt-



PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

poses entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modi-fication or impairment of the concession.

JUSTICE ALONE DEMANDED. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation nor the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration characterize our diplomacy. The offi-ces of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases should be ade-quate to the peaceful adjustment of all in-ternational difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's

peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the consent of the Senate, to appoint the series where where a president to not the senate of the senate, to appoint the series where where the senate of the senate, to appoint the series where where the senate of all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are cites made inconsiderately and without any often made inconsiderately and without any

just sense of responsibility.

L have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to approve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the conven-ience and comfort of those who have busi-ness with our public offices may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

THE BEWARD OF PARTISANISM. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be al-lowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with con-sideration, but I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an application for office. Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers, having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law

fully and without evasion.

Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals

from office will diminish.

While a Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our Treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, roffigacy and favoritism in public expenditures is criminal.

NO EXCUSE FOR DELAY.

But there is nothing in the condition of our country or our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be un-duly postponed. It will be the duty of Conwisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will, fortunntely, be able to apply to the redemp-tion of the public debt any small or unfore-seen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the neces-sary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number

of modern war ships, and of their necessary armament, should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect to be left to the premeditation or neglect, to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors, and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is a subject of congratulation that

there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled these Territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in the Territories who have settled in the Territories, who have availed them-selves of the invitations of our land laws to

pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the elector further safeguards, in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several States, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the ineffi-ciency of the State laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution, that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it.

The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our national life, and no power vested in

BALLOT PURITY NECESSARY.

Congress or in the Executive, to secure or perpetuate it, should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all the Congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified slatters satisfies all truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified slatters satisfies all truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified slatters satisfies all truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified slatters. fied electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other dis-tricts, that they shall be pure and free, does not savor at all of impertinence. If, in any of the States, the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community strug-gling with special embarrassments of difficulties connected with the suffrage, if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honor-able methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizen-ship? The man who has come to regard the

ballot box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegisnee, Let us exalt patriotism and moderate on party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism, and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods, or by practices that partake of revolution, is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party stand-point. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect and, having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same re-spect that we should have demanded of our opponents, if the decision had been in our favor.

BEST GOVERNMENT ON EARTH

No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon, and so full of generous sugges-tion to enterprise and labor. God has placed on our head a diadem, and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond defini-tion or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the people. I do not mistrust the future. Danger have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and van-quished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal disaffection in its

own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revealing which our part course. in the revelation, which our next census will make, of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States. Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase. And, when the harvests from the fields, the cattle from the hills, and the ores from the earth, shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among its peo-

NOT YET ENDED. The Course Alderman Schafer Will Pursue About Those Fines.

Alderman Schafer, of the South Side, explains that after fining John Martin \$25 and costs in the milk-shake cases, he remitted the fine, only enforcing the payment of the costs. He declares that if Aldermen Bell and Carlisle have a right to remit law and order fines, he has, too.

If he is compelled by the court to pay the fine to the Law and Order Society, he says he will sue Martin to recover the money from him. Alderman Schafer also denies

that he owes the State anything. RAILROAD OFFICIALS AT IT. A Little Inspection Tour Being Made on

the Panhandle System. General Manager James McCrea and General Superintendent of Transportation Joseph Wood, of the Pennsylvania Com pany, left last night for a trip on the Pan handle system. The officials are cut on a little inspection tour, making notes of the condition of the roads and what may be needed in the way of improvements this

30 Shaves for 2 Cents. Mail 2 cents to Colgate & Co., 55 John st., N Y., for a sample of Demuicent Shaving Soap.

Spring wraps full. Beau passamenterie shoulder at \$8 50, finer \$8, \$10 and up to \$25. Come over and see the great line of spring wraps.

Bogos & Bust, Allegheny.

PATRIOTIC PARADERS

March Through the Mud of the Capital-Pittsburg Troops Received Enthusinstically-Home Clubs Bear the Bad Weather Gracefully.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.1 WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Pennsylvania was to the fore in the inaugural parade, and Pittsburg's contingent was the feature of the occasion. The Eighteenth and Fourteenth Regiments and Battery B bore themselves in a soldierly manner, despite the inclemency of the weather, and the Republican marching clubs from Allegheny county



General Beaver, Marshal. were as graceful as could be expected. There were no accidents of importance, and the parade passed off successfully. The ion of the line was as follows: The Great Procession.

The inaugural procession organized and moved in the following order: General James A. Beaver, Chief Marshal Brigadier General Daniel H. Hastings, Chi Special Aides—Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.; Major Frank W. Hess, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel Alex. Krumbhaar, A. A. G., Pennsyl-vanta. Aldes-de-Camp.

Presidental party in carriages, preceded and fol-lowed by escorts of survivors of 70th In-dians Volunteers, Coi. Samuel Merrill, commanding. First Division. FIRST BRIGADE - UNITED STATES ARMY. igadier General G. H. Gibson, commanding. Third Regiment Artillery, U. S. A. rst Battalion, Batteries A. D. F. G. H. K. I

First Battalion, Batteries A, D, F, G, H, K, I and M.

Battalion U. S. Artillery, Captain J, P. Storey, Fourth Artillery, commanding.

Battery I, Second Artillery.

Battery H, Fourth Artillery.

Battery C, Firth Artillery.

Light Battery C, Third Artillery.

Light Battery C, Third Artillery.

Light Battery C, Third Artillery.

Light Battery C, Commanding.

Troop R, Sixth cavalry.

Troop C, Fourth cavalry. SECOND BRIGADE-UNITED STATES NAVY.

Captain R. W. Meade, U. S. Navy, commanding and staff.

Battalion Marines, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood, U. S. A. C., commanding, First Lieutenant George S. Benson, U. S. M. C., Adjutant.

Apprentice Battaiton Scamen, Lieutenant Commander Edwin Tonquecker, U. S. Navy, commanding.

Light Battery Seamen, Lieutenant Wm. Kilburn, U. S. Navy, commanding.

THIRD BRIGADE, District of Columbia National Guard, adier General Albert Ordway, commanding, and staff. Signal Company, Ambulance Company, Virt. Parinnent

First Regiment Second Regiment. Sixth Battalion. Seventh Battalion. Light Battery A. Cavalry Troop A. Second Division.

National Guard of the State of Pe Major General John F. Hartranft FIRST BRIGADE.

FIRST BRIGADE.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Second Regiment.

Sixth Regiment.

Third Regiment.

First Regiment.

State Fencibies.

Gray Invincibles.

Battery A. THIRD BRIGADE. Brig, Gen. John P. S. Gobin, Commanding, and

Staff.
Ninjh Regiment.
Eighth Regiment.
Fourth Regiment.
Twelfth Regiment.
Thirteenth Regiment.
Governor's froop.
Battery C.
SECOND SHIGADE. John A. Wiley commanding, and

staff.
Tenth Regiment.
Fifteenth Regiment.
Eighteenth Regiment.
Fifth Regiment.
Sixteenth Regiment.
Sixteenth Regiment.
Sheridan Troop.
Battery B. Third Division.

Governor Foraker. commanding. r General H. A. Axiins, Chief of Staff, and staff. FIRST BRIGADE.

revet Lieut. Col. George Bliss Sanford, U. S. A. Brevet Lieut. Col. George Bilss Sanford, U. S. A., commanding.
Lieut. L. W. V. Kennen, U. S. A., Chief of Staff. Co. C. Third Regiment, N. G., New Jersey, Co. A. Fourth Regiment, N. G., New Jersey, Bibb County Blues, Georgia N. G. Georgia Cadets, Georgia N. G. Governor's Volunteers, Georgia N. G. Third Begiment, Connections N. G. Third Regiment, Connections N. G. Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts V. M. First Battailon Virginia V. M. Second Battailon Virginia V. M. Seate Guard, Virginia V. M. Garfield Light Infantry, Virginia V. M. Battery C. Virginia V. M. Second Battery C. Virginia V. M. SECOND BRIGADE.

Gen. Stewart Brown, commanding, as staff.

Firth Regiment Maryland N. G.
altimore Light Infantry, Maryland N. G.
First Regiment Maryland N. G.
Co. C. Third Begiment Maryland N. G.
Baltimore Rifles, Maryland N. G. The representatives of the Wholesal Grocers and Commission Agents' Association have sued 17 more retail men for sell-Monumental City Guards, Maryland N. G. Alleghany County Guard, Maryland N. G. Alleghany County Gward, Maryland N. G.
THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, N. G. S., N.
commanding, and staff.
Seventh Regiment, N. G. S., N. Y.
Fourth Separate Co., N. G. S., N. Y.
Thirty-seventh Separate Co., N. G. S., N. Y.
Co. D. Second Begiment Rentucky N. G.
Co. G. Fifth Regiment Ohio N. G.
Co. G. Fifth Regiment Ohio N. G.
Co. E. Sixteenth Regiment Ohio N. G.
Co. L. Fifth Regiment Ohio N. G.
Co. L. Fifth Regiment Ohio N. G.
Co. L. Fifth Regiment, Hinnes N. G.
Criesta Light Lufantry, Louisiana 2 M.
Vicksburg True Bines, Mississippi N. G.
Co. G. Scond Regiment, Alabanas 3. L.
Co. A., Third Regiment, Missouri N. G.
Battalion of First Regiment, Lowa N. G. ing oleomargarine. The hearings will be held before Alderman Carlisle next Thursday. Attorney Yost stated yesterday that most of them occupied Pittsburg Market House.

B. & B. Cloak Rooms. All the late spring styles. Newmarkets, \$5 to \$25; in stripes, plaids, corkserew, diagonal and plain cloths; black and colors. BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny. INVALIDS call at 1102 Carson st. and be

AT THE BUGLE'S CALL

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Fourth Division.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Department Commander W. S. Odell, commanding.
Charles H. Ingram, Assistant Adjutant Genera

SECOND BRIGADS.

commanding.

Hugh A. Maughlin, Assistant Adjutant Genera
and Staff.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Fifth Division.

Col. Myron M. Parker, Marshal.
Louis D. Wine, Chief of Staff.
Capt. S. H. Morrill, Adjutant General and aldes
Escort, Lincoin Club, Cincinnati, Obio,
A. C. Horton, Marshal.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Lincoln club, Block Association,
Jay Cooke, Jr., Pioneer club, Montgomery county,
Pa.
Republican League of Reading.
Harrison and Morton Ploneer club of Wilkes-

Business Men's club of Williamsport, Franklin Fire Co. 1, Chester, Pa. Edwin S. Cramp club. Philadelphia, The '85 club, Philadelphia, Geo. E. Baker club, Philadelphia.

SECOND BRIGADE,

Gen. John Ramsey, assistant marshal.
Col. W. E. Rogers, chief of staff, and aides.
Escort—Young Men's Republican Association,
renton. N. J., followed by various military and
tril associations from Newark, Camden, Pater-

THIRD BRIGADE.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Gen. F. G. Butterfield, Assistant Marshal.

Col. N. C. Sawyer, Chief of Staff.

Major Frank Whitman. Assistant Adjutant General and Aid.

Kacort—Barrison Mounted Guards, Lewinsville, Va.; Republican Invincibles, Washington, D. C.; National Committee of Notification.

Phonix Steam Fire Company No. I, Wilmington, D. Ci.

Republican League, New Haven, Conn.

Wichita, Kan., Harrison Club.

Republican Flambeau Club, Salem, Mass.

Vanderbilt Association, Charleston, S. C.

Harrison, Morton and Bowden Club, Norfolk, Va.

Young Men's Blaine Club, Providence, R. I.

Grand Lodge Flumed Knights, Providence, R. I.

Young Men's Blaine Club, Clucinnatt, O.

Stanton Club, Steubenville, O.

Uncle Sam Club, Vieweland, O.

Republican Flambeau Club, Soceph, Mo.

The Missouri Club, Kansas City, Mo.

Harrison Flambeau Guard Battalion, Detroit,

Alger Flambeau club, Detroit.

Alger Fiambeau club, Detroit.

Old Soldiers' Harrison and Morton club, Minneapolis, Minn.

Republican Fiambeau club, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fiambeau club, Minneapolis, Minn.

Topeka Fiambeau club, Topeka, Kan.

Cyclone club, Lawrence, Kan.

Harrison and Morton marching club (Cowboys),

Denver.

New Jersey Republican Association,

New York Republican Association, Washington,

D. C.

New York Republican Association, Washington, D. C.
Pennsylvania Republican Association, Washington, D. C.
Seminary Hill Republican club, Seminary Hill, Va.
Spring Hill Republican Harrison and Morton and Bowden club, Norfolk, Va.
Eagle Republican club, Washington, D. C.
John Sherman Republican League, Washington, D. C.
Harrison and Morton club, Washington, D. C.
The live of wareh was as follows:

Haine Invincibles, Washington, D. C.
The line of march was as follows: Along east
front of the Capitol to B street north; B street
to First street; First street to Pennsylvania
avenue; Pennsylvania avenue to Washington
circle; around Washington circle to K street
northwest; K street to Mount Vernon square.
The column was reviewed by President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland from a stand
on the side of Pennsylvania avenue in front of
the Executive Mansion.

Seventeen More Oleo Sellers

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Department of Maryland, ent Commander, George F. Wheeler,

The Old Keystone State Was the First to Respond, and Our

GALLANT BOYS WENT TO THE FRONT

And Gallantly Offered Their Lives to Preserve the Union.

Major Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. Marine Corp
commanding, and staff.
Cleveland Grays, Cleveland, O.
Washington Infantry, Pittsburg, Pa.
Albany Jackson Corps, Albany, N. Y.
Hale Zouaves, Kansas City, Mo.
Washington Continentals, District of Columbia
Silver Springs Rifes, Philadelphia, Ps.
Cadet Corps, St. John's Academy,
High School Cadets, Washington, D. C.
Cleveland Cadet Corps, Washington, D. G.
Grant Memorial Guards, Baltimore, Md.
Veteran Guard, New York city,
Butler Infantry Corps, Washington, D. C.
Excelsior Light Infantry, Washington, D. C.
Excelsior Light Infantry, Washington, D. C.
Fourth Division.

Fourth Division. CONTEMPTIBLE KICK REPELLED General William Warner, Marshal.
Colonel Charles P. Lincoln, chief of staff and aides.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WASHINGTON, March .4 .- Amid the din Charles H. Ingram, Assistant Adjutant General and aides,
U. S. Grant Post No. 33 (Veteran Zonaves), N. J.
185th New York Regiment (Duryes Zonaves), G.
Old Guard, Veteran Corps.
John A. Rawlins Post No. 1.
Kit Carson Post Drum Corps.
Kit Carson Post No. 2.
Lincoln Post No. 3.
O. P. Morton Post No. 4.
Meade Post No. 6.
John F. Reynolds Post No. 6.
James A. Garfield Post No. 7.
Burnside Post No. 8.
Charles Summer Post No. 9.
Farragut Post No. 9.
Farragut Post No. 10.
Charles S. Stone Post No. 11.
Veteran Zouaves of New York City.
SECOND BHIGADE. and bustle of preparation for the inaugura-tion which exended to every house in the city perhaps the most frequent observation one heard in any crowd had reference to the Pennsylvania troops. The interest of all classes, from the humblest contraband to the grand military mogul, seemed to center on the appearance of Pennsylvania's old guard, with their knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, blankets, etc., on the last two occasions and the anticipation in the coming event was enhanced by the fact that the Governor would command this time.

While the comments on Pennsylvania are of the most flattering character, it is somewhat tempered by the severe criticisms of the old rebel element at Washington, who so Union Veterans' Union, Department of the Potomac.
Col. John C. Welch, commanding.
Captain John Albert, Asst. Adjt. General.
W. S. Hancock Command No. 1, Col. A. Brisbee,
commanding.
John A, Logan Command No. 2, Col. Wm. Irving. commanding. gladly avail themselves of the opportunity o gratify their hatred and revenge by exaggeration to the press of this city of the shameful conduct of a few of the many who visited the city, to assist by their presence in attracting a great crowd, from which the aforesaid residents may reap their harvest of

John A, Logan Command No. 2, Col. Wm. Irving, commanding.
Department of New Jersey.
Camden Loyal Legion. — , commander.
Sons of Veterans.
Geo. A. Custer Camp No. 1, District of Columbia.
John A. Logan Camp No. 2, District
of Columbia.
Collineux Camp No. 3, District of Columbia.
Garfield Camp No. 1.
Ellsworth Camp No. 2, of Baltimore.
Antietam Camp No. 3, Frederick, Md.
Bobert Brace Camp No. 11, Cumberland, Md. aforesaid residents may reap their harvest of extortion and robbery.

It goes without saying, that the majority of the residents of Washington do not hesitate to charge the visitor most exorbitant rates for their meager hospitality—yet, when a few Pennsylvania troops from Pittsburg, last inauguration, upset the wagon of a Virginia Yankee, who charged 25 cents apiece for apples, and raided a couple of saloons, whose gentlemanly proprietors saloons, whose gentlemanly proprietors charged 25 cents for watered whisky and then refused to return any change, a great outcry was made in the New York and New FIRST BRIGADE.

Mr. A. W. Stewart, Marshal.

Mr. Geo, F. Vickers, chief of staff and aides,
Escort Americus Republican club, Pittsburg,
Maj. L. T. Brown, commanding.

Marshall club and the following clubs from Philadelphia: Harmony Legion, Cameron club,
Fitteenth Ward Union Republican club,
West Philadelphia Republican club,
Young Republicans, Continental
club, Anti-Cobden club, Feronia club, Senate club, Harrison club, Tippecanoe
club of Veterans,
Clay club, A. C.
Harmer
club,
First Ward Republican club, Union Republican
club, Union Republican club of Eighteeenth
ward, West End Republican club of Eighteeenth
ward, West End Republican club by
B. Boyer club, Young Men's Republican club, Twenty-sixth
ward, United Republican
club, Alpha Association
Sixth Ward Republican
club, Geo. T.
Mills Ploneer
club.
Lincoln club, Block Association England papers by the officials of the city government to whom exaggerated comlaints had been made.

A CONTEMPTIBLE KICK.

The officers of the Pennsylvania troops were not notified, until their attention had been called to the vituperative dispatches in the press of these cities who were envious of the Pennsylvanians. It is a matter of offi-cial record that a careful investigation into the damage done by the troops showed it did not amount to \$200. When it is recalled that nearly 8,000 troops of the State were in the nearly 8,000 troops of the State were in the city, the average cash left with the residents by the force probably exceeded \$80,000, the indignation turns to contempt for this exhi-bition of Washington hospitality and cour-

The colored population are quite solicit-ous about "Dem Pennsyltucky Sogers." The pickaninnies of four years ago have re-tained a lively recollection of their blanket tossing, and numerous old uncles and aunties dread their reappearance as much as that of the "night doctors."

The visitors from all States, the delegation of G. A. R. comrades, the foreign

bservers-all want to see on Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury, the grand column of Pennsylvania's troops marching company front. It brings to the hearts of the old veterans of both armies the days of 1861 to '65. In this connection it may be appropriate to bring to the atten-tion of the boys and girls of 1889 some Penn-sylvania history that is not told in the school books and histories that we have in

Mr. W. W. Johnson, assistant marshal.
Capt. Geo. B. Creamer, chief of staff, and aides. Escort—Young Men's Republican club, Baitimore, Logan Invincibles and the following from Baltimore: Active Republican club, Loyal Republican club, Seventh Ward Republican club, Sixth Ward Fermanent club, Ben Bancker club, sixth ward Fermanent club, Ben Bancker club, sixth and Eighth Ward Republican Leagne, Henry Winter Davis club, Maryland Republican club, Tenth Ward Republican club, Twelfth Ward Eutaw Republican club, Sixtenth Ward Eduk Republican club, Sixtenth Ward Republican club, Sixtenth Ward Republican club, Sixtenth Ward Republican club, Eighteenth Ward Kepublican club, Sixtenth Ward Republican club, Eighteenth Ward Kepublican club, Eighteenth Ward Kepubli New England. A HISTORIC LIE.

The statement so generally believed, perhaps because so persistently kept from the public that the Massachusetts were the first to reach Washington City as the call on President Lincoln, is in plain words a historical lie.

March 4, 1801; July 4, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson—April 2, 1743. No election by popular vote in 1800; elected by House February 17, 1801; March 4, 1809; July 4, 1826.

James Madison—March 16, 1751; Novem—2, 1808; February 8, 1809; March 4, 1809; Ward Republican club, Eighteenth Ward Republican club, Nineteenth Ward Republican club, Log Cabin Republican club, Seventeenth Ward Republican club, Metropolitan club, John Sherman League, Tippecanoe Republican club, Waverly Republican club, Union League No. 6, and the Veteran Volunteer Firemen.

the testimony of General Hastings, the Ad- March 4, 1817; June 28, 1836. the testimony of General Hastings, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, substantiated by the records of the War Department at Washington, and the records of Congress to prove that Pennsylvania was the first to respond to the President's call. the Veteran Volunteer Firemen.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Gen. H. A. Barnum, Assistant Marshai.
Capt. Windeld M. Clarke, chief of siaff.
Capt. Moses G. Byers, quartermaster.
Capt. Charles A. Hess, chief side, and aides.
John J. O'Brien Association, New York city.
Union Republican committee, Brooklyn.
Union Republican committee, Brooklyn.
Union Republican cinb, Albany, N. Y.
Ninth Ward Ploneer corps. New York city.
Oneids Battery, Oneida, N. Y.
Lincoln cinb, New York city.
Republican Association, Eleventh Assembly district, New York city.
Fifteenth Assembly Republican Association, New York city.
Fifteenth Assembly Republican Association, New York city.
Fifteenth Assembly Republican Association, New York city.
M. John Simpson Legion, Sixth Assembly district, New York city.
Wholesale Republican Giee club, New York city.
M. J. Bady Legion, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph Benjamin Battery, Brooklyn,
Federal Republican cinb, Brooklyn.
F. F. Williams, Eighteenth Ward Republican
Brooklyn Young Republican club, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Young Republican club, New York city.
Charles F. Bruder Lancers, New York city.
Lavit P. Morton club, New York city.
Levit P. Morton club, New York city.
Levit P. Morton club, New York city.
Levit P. Morton club, New York city.
Lower Wall Street Merchants H. & M. club, New York city.
The Harrison and Morton West Chester Colored Guards, Youkers.
Charles Sumner Engineer Corpa, New York city.
Custom Brokers' Harrison and Morton club, New York city.
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Custom Brokers' Harrison and Morton club, New York city.
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Custom Brokers' Harrison and Morton club, New York city. There were five companies of Pennsylvania troops who were the first to reach the city of Washington, viz., the Logan Guards, of Lewistown; the Washington Artillery and the National Light Infantry, of Pottsville; the Allen Rifles, of Allentown, and the Ringgold Light Artillery, of Rending. These organizations arrived in Washington, April 18, 1861, and for their promptness, and for being the first troops in Washington they received the thanks of Congress, dated July 22, 1861. On the 19th of April, the day following the services of the Personal Congress, dated July 22, 1861. the day following the arrival of the Penn-sylvania troops in Washington, the Massa-

usetts troops were attacked in Baltimore. PATRIOTIC PENNSYLVANIA. The old Keystone did not stop sending her troops to Washington, however, after the first year of the war, nor did she send her recruiting agents in place of troops to buy colored substitutes to fill up their quotas as some of the other States did who are now prominent in newspaper war his-tory. It is a matter of record, not generally sent one out of every seven of her entire population to the war. The attention of the "overpowered Confederacy" is also called to some remarkable figures first printed in

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

1861-Under call of President, April 882-Call of President, July 7, 1868... Organized under draft, August 4. Three-year independent com-..40,388 .15, 100 panies
Recruits, 1862
Pennsylvania in regular army
and other States. 1862-Special authority from War De-

Recruits for regular army, 1865. 302, 284

Recruits, regular army, 1984.

These grand figures need no comment, and are accountable to all. It will be seen that the drafted and substitutes were but 17,000, and it is safe to estimate that not 10 per ONLY OLD MEN STAYED AT HOME.

The population of the State in 1860, by the census returns, was 2,906,-215. The school boys and girls of Pennsylvania will have no trouble in finding out what proportion of the entire population of men, women and children went to the war. There were as many boys in our army as in the Confederate, and that those who stayed at home were mostly old men is established by the figures that the vote for President in 1860 was 478,442. Therefore, in addition to the women and children left home, there were but 88,842 old men remaining to vote.

waining to vote.

Very much more may be said about Pennsylvania in the war. Her sons fought in every battle in the East or the West. Her dead are buried on every field. Of the entire Union killed, one-fifth were from Pennsylvania, which fact alone attests her gallantry more foreibly than official reports or

magazine and newspaper history. The greatest-of the leaders were from the old Keystone State, the most famous of whom are: Meade, Hancock, McClellan and his twin licutenants, Franklin and Fits John Porter; Reynolds, whose blood was absorbed by his native soil at Gettysburg; Gregg, Meiggs, Ricketts, Crawford, Hofman, Frank E. Patterson, McMurtrie, Geary, Thomas H. Neill, Hartrant, Hays, Meredith, Knipe, Coulter, Gregory, Sickel, (not Sickles), Madill, Pearson, McCall, Beaver, Allabaugh and many others:

HARD FIGHTING.

The most gallant charges of all the war were those led by Pennsylvania troops. When Meade penetrated and broke Stone-wall Jackson's line on the left at Fredricksburg, and where the gallant Allah veteran of two wars, at the head of a Pennsylvania brigade made the last desperate onslaught on the Stonewall at Mayer Heights.

In this, as in Meade's charge, Pittsburg troops participated, and the story that Major Montooth, C. F. McKenna, Captain Jones and Colonel Allen might recite of their never to be forgotten half hour ex-perience there would make interesting read-ing for THE DISPATCH. Colonel M. S. Quay was in that line of battle as a civilian

Quay was in that line of battle as a civilian he having previously resigned, but refused to leave pending the fight.

It was on the soil of Pennsylvania that the snake Secession had its backbone broken. The battle of Gettysburg, the most sanguinary of the war, is considered to be the turning of the tide, so that the final charge of Pickett, preceded and attended as it was by peculiarly dramatic circumstances, has furnished a subject for more speeches, historical essays, paintings and poems than any ical essays, paintings and poems than any other event which ever occurred in Amer-ica; yet, in point of fact, the Pennsylva-nians in the Virginia burg attempted a greater task with fewer numbers against greater odds and accomplished greater re-sults, though it is never heard of.

BLOOD AND MONEY SPENT.

The charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania Calvary at Chancellorsville, a mere squadron led by Major Kennan, on the very bayonets of Jackson's entrenched infantry and into the jaws of death, may well be compared to the blunder of the light brigade at Balaklava.

In the matter of dollars and cents, it is impossible to tell what the war cost the State of Pennsylvania. The damage by the raids into our border counties is roughly estimated at \$5,000,000. I will tell the G. A. R. readers of THE

JISPATCH a story of the death of C. F.
Jackson, as related to me by a Confederate
who was in his front and an eye witness to the scene—also a statement of an aid-de-camp on Stonewall Jackson's staff—establishing the fact, from Confederate sources, that Meade had succeeded in breaking the line, and the massacre at Mayer Heights might have been avoided if the Pennsylvania General Franklin had been as loyal to the whole army as he was to McClellan, and had he supported Meade.

J. O. KERBEY.

ALL THE PRESIDENTS.

Brief Biographical and Historical Data of Our Chief Magistrates From George Washington to Benjamin Harrison. The following list gives the names of the Presidents, and following in the order here

given, the dates of their birth, popular election, election by completion of electoral count or House of Representatives, inauguration, retirement and death. In the case of the four Vice Presidents who succeeded their deceased chiefs, the date of their assuming the office is given, as that of their formal inauguration was the same as that of the President.

George Washington— February 22, 1732. No common date in States for popular elec-tion. April 6, 1789; April 30, 1789; March 4, 1797; December 14, 1799. John Adams—October 19, 1735; November 8, 1796; February 8, 1797; March 4, 1797;

James Monroe—April 28, 1758; November 5, 1816; February 12, 1817; March 4, 1817; March 4, 1821; July 4, 1831.

John Quincy Adams—July 11, 1677. No popular election in 1824; elected by House February 19, 1825; March 4, 1825; March 4, 1829; February 23, 1848. Andrew Jackson-March 15, 1767; November 4, 1828, February 11, 1829; March 4,

1829: March 4, 1837: June 8, 1845. Martin Van Buren-December 5, 1782; November 8, 1836, February 8, 1837; March 4, 1837; March 4, 1841; July 24, 1862. William Henry Harrison-February 9, 1773; November 3, 1840; February 10, 1841;

March 4, 1841; April 4, 1841. (Death terminated official life.)

John Tyler—March, 1790. Elected, etc., with Harrison; took oath as President April 6, 1841. March 4, 1845; January 17, 1832. James Knox Polk-November 2, 1795; November 5, 1844; February 12, 1845; March 4, 1845; March 5, 1849; June 15, 1849. Zachary Taylor-September 24, 1784; November 7, 1848; February 14, 1849; March

5, 1849; died July 9, 1850. Millard Fillmore-January 7, 1800, elected, etc., with Taylor; succeeded 1850; March 4, 1853; March 8, 1874. Franklin Pierce—November 23, 1804; November 2, 1853; February 9, 1853; March 4,

1853; March 4, 1857; October 8, 1869. James Buchanan—April 13, 1791; November 4, 1856; February 11, 1857; March 4. 1857: March 4, 1861: June 1, 1868. Abraham Lincoln—February 12, 1809; November 6, 1860; February 13, 1861; March 4, 1861; November 8, 1864; February 8, 1865; March 4, 1865; died April 15, 1865. Andrew Johnson-December 29, 1808; elected Vice President; took oath as President April 15, 1865; March 4, 1869; July 31,

1875. Ulysses Simpson Grant-April 27, 1822; November 3, 1868; February 10, 1869; March 4, 1869; March 4, 1877; July 23, 1885, Rutherford Birchard Hayes-October 14, 1822: November 7, 1876; March 2, 1877; March 5, 1877; March 4, 1881; the only liv-

James Abram Garfield—November 19, 1831; November 2, 1880; February 9, 1881; March 4, 1881. Died September 19, 1881. Chester Allan Arthur—October 5, 1880, Elected with preceding; took outh as President September 20, 1881; March 4, 1885; November 18, 1886. Grover Cleveland-March 18, 1837; November 4, 1884; February 11, 1885; March 4,

Benjamin Harrison, born August 20, 1833; elected November 6, 1888; inaugurated March 4, 1889.

A NEW TARIFF BOOK.

The Pennsylvania Company Issues One That Will be a Convenience.

Division Freight Agent James P. Orr. of the Pennsylvania Company, yesterday issued a new freight tariff book that is a great improvement over the old one. Heretofore the rates have been printed in the order of the stations on all the roads west of Pittsburg.
In the new book they are arranged in al-

phabetical order, and shippers can readily find a rate without first having to know what road the point he was shipping to was on. The new book makes all the rates from stations on the Fort Wayne between Pittsburg and Beaver Falls.

A Poor Widow's Pension Stolen.

Mrs. Mary J. Stephenson, of Rowan street, East End, was robbed of a pocketbook containing \$36 yesterday afternoon just as she was leaving the Tradesmen's Bank on Wood street. She had drawn that amount as a pension for the death of her son, who was killed at the battle of the Wildows Wilderness, and this monthly allowance is her only income.

SCROPULA cured free of charge at 1109